

## NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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Volume XXX..... No. 14

AMUSEMENTS TO-MORROW EVENING.

WALLACE'S THEATRE, Broadway.—CHRISTOPHER MARSH.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—THE STREETS OF NEW YORK.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—JACK AND HIS SISTER.—NARRAMATTU—HAPPY MAN.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—WAGGERS—HOTTER IMP.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—THE SHAMROCK.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway.—THE LITTLE INDIAN.—PEOPLE'S LAWYER.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway.—HAWLEY.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM, Broadway.—Two Mammoth Fat Women—Living Skeletons—Dwarf—Leopard—Grand Spectacles—Fishes—The Harem, &amp;c.—Day and Evening.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway.—ENTHUSIASTIC SONGS, DANCES, &amp;c.—LIVE LIONS.

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, 514 Broadway.—GOSPEL SONGS—JACK ON THE GUN—ENTHUSIASTIC SONGS, DANCES, &amp;c.—HALLUCINATING SONGS.

VAN AMBURGH &amp; CO'S MAMMOTH MENAGERIE, 529 and 531 Broadway.—Open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.

HIPPODROME, Fourteenth street.—EQUINEAN, GYMNASTIC AND ACROBATIC ENTERTAINMENTS—HALLUCINATING SONGS.

AMERICAN THEATRE, No. 44 Broadway.—BALLET, FANTOMAS, BELLEROSSE, &amp;c.—GOSPEL.

HOOLEY &amp; CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS, 199 and 201 Broadway.—SONGS, DANCES, BELLEROSSE, &amp;c.—GOSPEL AND GARDEN.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—Open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.

New York, Sunday, January 15, 1865.

## THE SITUATION.

We have some further particulars of the rebel attack at Beverly Court House, Randolph county, West Virginia, early on last Wednesday morning. The attacking force was commanded by General Wickham, of Rosser's division, and the Union troops at the post, consisting of the Thirty-fourth Ohio infantry and the Eighth Ohio cavalry, under Colonel Forney, were completely taken by surprise, as well as outnumbered, the rebels rushing in upon them suddenly about daybreak. Sharp skirmishing ensued; but we have no definite report of the casualties. Colonels Forney and Yount, and about four hundred of their men, it is said, were taken prisoners; but the two colonels and about two hundred men soon after succeeded in escaping and regaining the Union lines. The rebels made but a short stay, and then retreated towards Leeburg.

The Tennessee State Convention has unanimously adopted resolutions abolishing and forever prohibiting slavery within that State, and abrogating the secession ordinance and all the laws passed in pursuance thereof. These are to be voted upon by the people on the 22d of February, and if they are adopted, an election for Governor and members of the Legislature will be held on the 4th of March next.

There is no military news of importance from the James river. The freshet is very heavy on that stream, the water having overflowed its banks for a considerable distance, and put a stop to travel over General Grant's pontoon bridges. General Heckman is now temporarily commanding the Twenty-fifth (colored) corps, General Weitzel being absent on furlough.

A Cairo dispatch states that General Thomas and his staff were at Paducah, Ky., a few days ago. Deserter from the rebel Forrest's command are constantly coming into Cairo and taking the oath of allegiance to the government.

There appears to be no longer any doubt about the evacuation by the national troops of some of the frontier posts in Arkansas, regarding which telegrams have been so contradictory for some days past. Our St. Louis correspondent assures us that Fort Smith and Van Buren have been abandoned, and that Fort Gibson, in the Indian Territory, no doubt, soon will be. The garrison at Fayetteville, Ark., has not yet been withdrawn. These places are not given up from any difficulty about holding them against the rebels, but because the objects to be gained by their possession are not an equivalent for the necessary expenditure in men and supplies. That the rebel General Price is dead seems to be settled by a rebel official order which has been received at Little Rock by the Union command, General Reynolds. This order, which is dated at the headquarters of the rebel army in Arkansas, on the 4th of December, announces Price's death, and names General Fagan as his successor. Twelve new block houses are to be built on the Southwest branch of the Pacific Railroad, to prevent rebel raids in future from Arkansas into Missouri.

The Union men of Missouri still continue to hunt down the rebel guerrillas in that State, who are nothing less than organized murderers and robbers. Recently a party of the Home Guards and the Ninth Missouri cavalry pursued through several of the interior counties the noted chief Jim Jackson, whom, with seventeen of his men, they succeeded in overtaking and killing.

By way of Cairo we have New Orleans advices to the 11th inst. General Canby had issued another and more stringent order against trade with insurrectionary districts. Persons going from his lines into those of the enemy for the purpose of carrying on trade, unless they have special permits, will, if caught, forfeit the goods found in their possession. There are no new military movements reported.

Late rebel newspapers contain some additional items of

interest. The Richmond Dispatch, in its issue of Thursday last, stated that Mr. Francis P. Blair, Sr., had not up to that time arrived in the rebel capital, and it did not believe that he designed coming there, though it had no doubt that he was in General Grant's camp. Resolutions were introduced in the rebel House of Representatives on the 11th inst. designating negotiations for peace by any State of the confederacy separately as unconstitutional and revolutionary, and declaring a determination to continue the war until rebel independence shall be acknowledged by the United States.

## MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

Secretary Seward has issued a circular announcing that all consular offices in the provinces lying on our northern and northeastern border are authorized to receive United States currency in payment for passports, and directing, "in case any consul has charged an excess over the prescribed price, that he refund the same."

The dispatch of our Panama correspondent, dated on the 6th inst., brought by the steamship Ocean Queen, which arrived here yesterday, contains interesting news from the South and Central American republics. It is now thought that there will be no war between Spain and Peru, and that the difficulties between them will soon be amicably settled. The Spanish squadron at the Chincha Islands had been reinforced by the arrival of three additional heavy steam frigates. In Chile a number of new railroads are projected, and the business activity of the country generally is extending and increasing, under the present quiet and orderly condition of political affairs. Duennas has been re-elected President of Salvador by a large majority. The rebel pirate Bradshaw and his gang still remain upon the coast of that republic, waiting for some opportunity to commit damage on United States shipping. There is not a single new revolution in any of the Spanish-American States reported by this arrival, the political condition of all of them being unusually serene. The coffee and cochineal crops of Guatemala give very fine promises. The Ocean Queen brought to this port over three hundred and eighty-three thousand dollars in specie.

The injunction restraining the Comptroller from paying the street sweeper, their wages was dissolved yesterday by Judge Ingraham, of the Supreme Court, and in a few hours afterwards the claims of all of these men were liquidated. There was considerable excitement over the affair; but no breach of the peace occurred. Several of the laborers held a meeting in front of the City Hall, and adopted resolutions condemning the action of Mr. Hecker and the Citizens' Association, and returning their thanks to the Corporation officials.

The steamship Rebecca Clyde sailed from this port last night, laden with a cargo of provisions for the needy inhabitants of Savannah, the free contributions of the people of this city. The steamship Daniel Webster, with like freight, and on a similar philanthropic mission, is expected to sail from the foot of Canal street to-day. Twenty-one thousand dollars have been raised in Philadelphia for the relief of the Savannah sufferers.

On another page we give our usual tables showing the passages of the various lines of mail steamers plying between this country and Europe for the year 1864. During that period four vessels were wrecked, but on only one of which (the Bohemian, of the Canada line) were any lives lost. One hundred and thirty-five thousand three hundred and seventeen passengers crossed the ocean during the year in the different steamers.

Late on Friday night three policemen, among whom was officer Leonard Fleming, went to the residence of a man named Robert Churchill, on the corner of Fifth avenue and Fifty-seventh street, to arrest him, on charge of being concerned in burglaries and grand larcenies committed in Westchester county. Churchill resisted them, and during the struggle, a pistol, in the hand of officer Fleming, exploded, the ball taking effect in the head of the accused, producing a wound which soon after resulted in death. A coroner's inquest on the body of Churchill was held yesterday, and the jury rendered a verdict pronouncing the shooting accidental, and fully justifying the conduct of officer Fleming.

An affray occurred in a drinking house in Mercer street, near Grand, on Friday evening, between the barkeeper, named Edward Brennan, and Hiland Main, David Sullivan and John McFarland, in which the barkeeper was so severely beaten on the head with a liquor bottle that he died at a late hour on Saturday night. The three other men were locked up to await the result of the coroner's inquest, and two female inmates of the house were sent to the House of Detention as witnesses.

Colonel Morgan, brother of the deceased guerrilla chief John Morgan, and one hundred and fifty other captive rebel officers from Hood's army, arrived in this city on Friday evening, en route to Fort Warren, Boston harbor.

The French dye house at Watertown, near Boston, was burned, with its contents, including some valuable machinery, on the evening of the 12th inst. The loss is upwards of thirty thousand dollars.

The Massachusetts mill, located at Fall River, Mass., was partially destroyed by fire on Wednesday night last. There were between twenty-five thousand and thirty thousand bales of wool and one thousand five hundred barrels of flour in the mill, a portion of which was badly damaged by water. The amount of the loss it is impossible to ascertain at present. The property is covered by insurance in four or five reliable companies.

A portion of the City Hall at Kingston, Canada, was burned on Wednesday evening. The common school library, together with twenty-six butchers' stalls, the premises of an auctioneer, two fancy stores, two provision stores, a job printing office, &amp;c., were destroyed.

A large livery stable and several adjoining buildings were destroyed by fire at Peoria, Ill., on the morning of the 6th inst. Twelve or sixteen horses were burned. A young man lost his life while attempting to get out the horses. The fire is believed to have been started by an incendiary. The total loss is estimated at thirty thousand dollars.

The stock market was dull yesterday. Government securities were barely steady. Gold was weak in the morning, but it stood firm at the close at 220 1/2.

The markets were considerably dull on Saturday, and the tendency of nearly all kinds of domestic produce was to lower rates. Imported goods were quiet, and prices were nominal. Petroleum was dull, but with small receipts and a light stock; holders were pretty firm. Cotton was lower in anticipation of receipts from Savannah. On Change the four market was dull and 1/2 c. lower. Wheat was inactive, but holders were very anxious to realize, in view of the light receipts and small supply. Corn was quiet, but firm, while oats were dull and declining. The pork market opened dull and lower, but closed firm, with a fair inquiry. Beef was in active demand at unchanged rates, while lard was steady and in moderate demand. Whiskey was unchanged. Freight rates were dull.

## TRANS-ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP LINES.—

We publish to-day a tabular statement of the passages of trans-Atlantic mail steamships for the year 1864. We have given these tables from year to year since the introduction of steamship lines, just as we did in former times for the canyassage packet ships, before ocean steam navigation was adopted. There is considerable interest attached to the subject; but it has decreased somewhat, since. Through the liberality and stupidity of our government, there is no longer any international rivalry. That spirit is now confined to the different foreign lines; for we are ashamed to say that the United States have not a single mail steamer crossing the Atlantic. The shortest passage to Liverpool made during the past year was that of the Cunard steamer Scotia, which arrived at Liverpool on Christmas Day in nine days and three hours. The longest was that of the Bremen steamer Hana, which arrived at Southampton on the 14th day of April, in eighteen days and one hour. The Bavaria, of the Hamburg line, made the longest Western passage, arriving in New York on the 7th December, in twenty days, nineteen hours. The shortest Western passage was that of the China (Cunarder), on August 23, when she arrived here in nine days and seventeen hours. There are five mail lines crossing the Atlantic, and they all belong to European companies—a sufficient comment upon the government of a great maritime nation like ours, which prefers a miserable and mistaken economy to interests of national enterprise.

## Slavery Abolished in Tennessee—Progress of Emancipation.

A Union State Convention in Tennessee has unanimously decreed the immediate abolition of slavery throughout the State and its prohibition for ever; and it was further decreed that there should be no compensation to slave owners. These propositions are to be submitted for the ratification of the people on the 22d of February, when, doubtless, the same popular elements which brought together this Convention will establish its work as the future organic law of the Commonwealth.

Missouri was not far behind Maryland in her revolution of emancipation, and now Tennessee, close upon the heels of Missouri, has, in a moment, been added to the list of free States. Such are the results of that insane enterprise of narrow-sighted, self-conceited and reckless Southern politicians to break up the Union and found an independent Southern confederacy by war on the "corner stone" of slavery. Thus this troublesome institution, which otherwise might have survived in this country, under a reign of peace, for a century to come, may be pronounced as already destroyed. Before the end of five years from the bombardment of Fort Sumter, we may hazard the prediction that there will not be "neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except in the punishment of crimes," in any hole or corner of the United States, from the British possessions to the Mexican boundary. It will have ceased to exist even in the profligate swamps of South Carolina. A constitutional amendment covering the whole Union as it was and as it will be, is the thing which will settle this business.

Such are the fruits of this momentous and revolutionizing war, plunged into for the perpetuation and expansion of slavery. It seems to us that it was but the other day that President Lincoln submitted his original plan of emancipation to Congress, whereby slavery would be removed from the country by the year of grace 1900. We have just entered the year 1865, and we find slavery abolished in West Virginia, Maryland, Missouri and Tennessee, enveloped beyond any chance of escape in Delaware and Kentucky, overthrown in Arkansas and Louisiana, nearly swept away by the fires of war from old Virginia, and so seriously cut up, crippled and demoralized in all the rest of the South that its absolute extinction is threatened by Jeff. Davis as the last chance for saving a remnant of his "confederacy."

The work which, through a hundred years of domestic peace we had hardly approached, is thus substantially accomplished within four years of this tremendous and resistless civil war. Let the friends of the constitutional amendment we have indicated wait in patience a little longer, and we guess that they will yet find, even in the present House of Representatives, the two-thirds vote required to carry the proposition to the several States. Before the end of the year 1865 we anticipate the complete extinction of slavery, and a reconstruction of States and parties upon different principles than those of Northern abolitionists and Southern fire-eaters. The revolution must finish its course, and wise men will not stand in its way.

## The Southern Situation.

We have given in the past few days copious extracts from the Richmond papers, by which our readers have doubtless gotten a pretty full view of the condition of affairs as well as of men's minds in the Southern States. The Richmond Examiner grows daily more force in its clamor against Davis, and comes out with a patent remedy for Southern woes. As the Examiner sees the present situation of the rebel States those States are on a "sloping descent to perdition"—going to hell by their own weight. The rebel Congress cannot or will not interfere; and if it attempt to, its interposition is baffled by a "contemptuous veto." And, therefore, the Examiner, appalled by this view of the situation, cries out in its agony "What then? What is the remedy?" Is the confederacy enclosed in an "iron circle of necessity" from which there is no egress? Must it be "whirled to the Devil" and know that it is being whirled to the Devil, and yet not be able to steer the machine to a safe place or even to stop it? Are the Southern people "blind mice"? Is there "no remedy"? Yes, there is! The Examiner suggests that a convention is a remedy. Convention is your grand political panacea. Brandreth's pills, it is well known, will cure all physical and many moral ills. They will regulate the stomach and set the head straight. They will cause hair to grow on the crown of the bald, and make it fall off from the upper lips of maiden ladies. They will mend broken shins, broken fortunes and broken china; cure the gout, the toothache, bad temper, pimples, sore eyes, corns and diphtheria, "which is death." Now, just what Brandreth's pills are in the physical world your convention is in the political. Was not convention the easy remedy for the ills those Southern men suffered in "the late United States"? Did not conventions take the South out from the atrocious tyranny that was involved in Lincoln's election? Certainly. Therefore let the South once more have a convention—a convention of all the States.

But why a convention? Because a convention is the only power of which Southern men can conceive as superior to Jeff. Davis. Jefferson Davis is clearly the cause of all the mischief. Grant is there on the James yet, holding Lee by the throat, and Davis cannot help it. So down with Davis! Hood stepped aside, and Sherman went like a simoom across the confederacy to the Atlantic coast. So down with Davis! Hood went on into Tennessee, and Thomas collided with the doughty hero and smashed him into small pieces. So down with Davis! Now Sherman may move from Savannah, through South and North Carolina, to Virginia. Thomas may move through Tennessee in the same direction, and all will co-operate directly with Grant, and Richmond and the cause will be inevitably gone unless there is a more powerful hand than that

of Davis at the helm. So down with Davis and up with some one else. The consciousness that all is lost if Davis holds his place is, says the Examiner, "in the air; it is in the eyes and voices of men; it goes with them to church; it attends them to the market; and the people thus haunted by this consciousness is a 'rational, logical, consequent people.'" Therefore it is inevitable that Davis must go down. But how? Davis is greater than Congress, greater than the press, than the people, than the constitution, and can ride easily over all and have his own way. But a convention, "the highest political tribunal," is greater than all these at once and greater therefore than even Davis. Call a convention immediately, then, and first in Virginia. It is true that the Virginia people have opposed conventions; but that was because Georgia and North Carolina wanted them, and it was feared that through them they would make peace. They could not be trusted with that edged tool—poor little things! But now it is Virginia that calls. Of course every one can trust Virginia, especially the Virginians.

Such is the tone in which the Examiner leads the bitter clamor against Davis, and urges its great political nostrum: a convention. It does not exaggerate the opposition to Davis, and it shows as forcibly that that opposition is, as it says, "coming to a head." He must have strange eyes who can still see any chance for Southern success. Reduced to their last man, their only chance would be in united effort, and they are divided by the bitterest dissension. The chosen ruler is ridiculed as a fool, whose vanity has "frittered away" a nation, and influential men advocate his deposition as the only hope of success. Moreover Georgia is still in the van, and goes further than those who merely oppose Davis. It is evidently arranging its return to the Union. And if the news of the recent elections in several counties of the State prove true, it intends to return very soon. And while all this goes on, and "whirls the confederacy to the Devil," while no step is taken to prevent the final defeat, the "iron circle of necessity" closes with terrible certainty and swiftness. But a little while ago Lee and Hood were the rebel heroes. Now Hood is lost in Mississippi and Lee only is left. Grant confronts him on the James and stands against him like an anvil, while Sherman comes on like a Titanic sledge to smash him on that anvil. Now, also, the enemy tells us that Thomas will move through East Tennessee and Virginia to Lynchburg, and also operate against Lee. Can he do it? Most undoubtedly. Sherman has just shown what can be done in that way. Thomas can be supplied by the government through Tennessee, and in Virginia or North Carolina he can move through counties as rich as any touched by Sherman in Georgia. "Every part of the Southern country," says Sherman, "will support armies by a judicious system of foraging." And therefore, had as are appearances in Richmond now, the only prospect is that they will soon be worse. For, whether Jeff. Davis stands or falls, and whoever is put in his place, the end of March or April will perhaps see Grant, Sherman, Thomas and Sheridan moving against Lee's lines, and will see the last vestige of the great rebellion utterly crushed out of existence. Driven from Tennessee and Missouri, crushed out of Alabama and Georgia, under the iron heel in South Carolina, alive only in Virginia—and desperately menaced there—so stands the confederacy; and the only remedy that the Richmond doctors can propose is a convention to remove Jeff. Davis and then submission.

## General Butler's Last Failure and His Removal.

General Butler's report, published by us yesterday, gives his view of the Wilmington operation. It is the view that we would all expect from such a source. It tells us how admirably and promptly everything was done that was done by Gen. Butler, and how badly all was done that was done by any one else. Unfortunately for General Butler's view of the case, General Grant, in the transmission of the report, has made some little addenda to it. These decidedly modify the story. General Butler's great point is that the expedition failed on account of a loss of time due to the navy. Doubtless the Navy Department will have a word to say on that subject; but to take the subject as these reports show it, we find that General Butler is one who requires a great deal of urging. Grant directed the movement as early as November, and on the 30th of that month, was pushing Butler "not to delay the navy." On the 4th of December Grant told Butler that he "felt great anxiety" to see the expedition started, and wanted it to hurry away "with or without the powder boat." Yet, with all this it was, by Butler's own showing, the 9th of December before he informed Admiral Porter that he was ready. While Grant was thus hurrying Butler, was not Porter also hurrying Grant? Butler lays great stress upon the fact that after he was ready he had to wait several days for the Navy Department, and that in those days he used up his stores, making it necessary that there should be still greater delay while he replaced his stores. But is not that his fault? Did not his first delay of so many days have the same effect upon the navy stores that their subsequent delay had upon his? And were they not, on the 10th, 11th and 12th, getting stores to supply the consumption that was caused by his tardy start? All this must be well shown before the delay can be accurately put on the right shoulders.

But to leave out of view the question of time and delay, General Butler is shown to be the active, meddling, meddling Marplot of the whole business. This follows inevitably from his own statements, and from the statements of General Grant. He had no business with the expedition at all. He was not ordered to go, but did go, and assumed the position and the powers of another man who was ordered to go. He practically superseded, without any orders, the man whom General Grant had appointed to command. "It will be perceived," says General Grant, "that it was never contemplated that General Butler should accompany the expedition, but that Major General Weitzel was especially named as the commander of it." Butler, therefore, practically defeated, in this important respect, the intention of the Lieutenant General. He abandoned his Army of the James for that purpose; and if that army could do without him while he went on the expedition, it is not strange that the authorities should arrive at the conclusion that it could do without him a little longer. "The instructions of the Lieutenant General to me," says General Butler, "did not contemplate a siege." He claims, therefore, that he returned in obedience

to Grant's instructions; but General Grant says distinctly that his instructions did not contemplate any withdrawal at all "after a landing was made." Grant ordered that the expedition should take two thousand shovels, one thousand axes and four hundred picks. That order does not signify that he intended the expedition to retire unless it could carry the enemy's position by escalade. Moreover, Grant ordered the point at which the troops should land, and ordered that once landed they should "trench themselves" and "reduce" Fort Fisher. If General Butler fancied that he acted in accordance with that order, and if he cannot understand a military order any more clearly than that, it was eminently wise to send him to peaceful Lowell.

Certain friends of General Butler give indication that they intend to raise a clamor on this matter, and they have already started a notion that this removal is part of an intended systematic persecution of volunteer officers. Never did any one put forth a more ridiculous idea. General Butler has been the greatest and most uniform failure of the war. His military career is a monotonous record of national disaster, and there is not even the slightest incident of success in it. He began with Big Bethel and Hatteras, and ends with his march to the Chickahominy, when he might have seized Richmond, and did not; with his failure to prevent the reinforcement of Lee by the seizure of the lines south of the rebel capital; with Dutch Gap and Fort Fisher. And yet, with such consistent failure on record his friends have the unblushing effrontery to say that his removal is due to the fact that he is a volunteer officer. Any one fact in his career is enough to justify his removal; and yet his friends call in question the motive of that removal. But there is a worse fact than even this. General Butler, in his farewell order to the Army of the James, himself attributes his removal to the fact that he had "refused to order the useless sacrifice of the lives of such soldiers." These words impugn the motives of the Lieutenant General—they are a direct insult, and they have a tendency to demoralize the army that they are addressed to. Does any one doubt that an officer of the regular army would be cashiered for such words. That order would be punished severely in any well regulated service; and the fact that General Butler is a "volunteer officer" ought not to protect him in ours. Discipline in high quarters is as necessary as it is in the ranks, and the present case should furnish an example of the court martial, if not of the summary dismissal from the service of an utterly incompetent and insubordinate Major General.

## The Peace Question—How to Bring About a Speedy Peace.

Jeff. Davis and his ruling confederates seem to be extremely anxious for peace. He readily admits into Richmond any volunteer peace ambassador who presents himself with a white flag or a white feather from the loyal States, whether a representative of the penny-a-liners, the war radicals, the peace copperheads, or of Kentucky Bourbon whiskey. His servile Congress proposes a peace committee of fifteen, in behalf of the so-called "Confederate government," to wait upon a similar committee representing the United States government; and, doubtless, with his consent, his associate, Vice President Stephens, makes another effort as a peace agent of "the confederacy," to be passed through our army lines, and all to stay the bloodshed and ravages of this dreadful war and to secure the blessings of peace.

But what is the peace which Davis is thus industriously seeking? It is the peace which will recognize his Southern confederacy. He can make no other—he can treat for no other peace. He was set up by the conspirators of the rebellious South as the President of a new national organization, styling themselves the "Confederate States of America." In this capacity neither he, nor his Cabinet, nor his Congress, nor all together, have any particle of authority to treat for peace, or for an armistice upon any terms which do not first embrace the recognition of "the confederacy." Davis must adhere to his position as the head of a separate confederacy in all his movements for peace; for the moment he abandons this ground that moment he recognizes himself simply as the head of a lawless rebellion. In all these peace movements, therefore, he is pettifogging for a convenient quibble upon which he may say to Lord Palmerston and Louis Napoleon:—"Behold! the government of the United States, in receiving my peace offers or ambassadors in the name of my government, has actually recognized it. Why, then, should England and France any longer hesitate?"

From the beginning of the war to this day Jeff. Davis and his peace agents have been pettifogging in every shape and form for a convenient quibble of recognition. Nor is there any telling what might have happened had we not, in our hair-splitting Secretary of State, possessed a vigilant pettifogger equal to the best of them. Shaky, rebellious conspiracies, like weak nations, rely much upon the tricks of diplomacy. Thus, the Mexicans, of little account in war, are, in the cunning arts of diplomacy, equal to the Chinese. Cunning often supplies the want of strength in nations and in combinations, and to individuals among men, as well as to numerous lower orders of the animal world. Thus, conscious of their weakness from the trials of this war, the rebels have developed and exercised all the arts of trickery to gain their ends. These tricks, however, are but the modifications of those ingenious and cunning devices whereby the leading politicians of the South, through their institution of slavery and the old democratic party, ruled the country so long. By the same arts they might have ruled it indefinitely longer. But they were deluded by their successes upon a vain conceit of their strength upon the "corner stone" of slavery. Upon this rock they have foundered; yet still, like drowning men, they are catching at straws.

We say they have no power to abandon, to surrender, or sell their "confederacy," in negotiations for peace. The power is reserved in Jeff.'s so-called Confederate constitution to the individual States represented. The right which they claimed of secession from the old Union they have engrained as the cardinal idea of their new Union. Under this idea each of the States concerned is a sovereign nation, and their so-called Confederate government is but a limited agency for general purposes—a thing of convenience, which any State may, at any time, by a State convention set aside. President Lincoln should, therefore, no longer trifle, or permit any further trifling by peace adventurers and speculators with Jeff. Davis and his central capital at Richmond. Our nego-

tiations for peace must be with the rebellious States, each for itself. Thus, to begin with Georgia, if we can get up a powerful State convention, fresh from the people, and an ordinance from such convention declaring the State restored to the Union, the "confederacy" at once falls to pieces. We remove a pillar from the centre, which tumbles down the whole edifice. We believe, too, that Georgia is ripe for this experiment. Her planters must now see that their "Southern confederacy" is defunct—that if they longer adhere to it they will lose, not only their negroes, but a half million bales of cotton, which by a timely submission they may save. They must see that their choice is submission now or ruin and submission very soon.

Meantime, our only reliable peace-makers are such as Grant, Sherman and Thomas, Farragut and Porter, and the blue jackets of the army and navy of the United States. Let these peace-makers be strengthened at all points; let them push forward their effective negotiations at the bayonet's point; let them shut up Jeff. Davis under a close siege in Richmond, or smoke him out; let them cut in and out of the rebellious States from each other; let them carry the war into the heart of the cotton regions, and we shall soon discover that Jeff. is as willing to allow and submit to the return of "our erring sisters" to the Union as Buchanan was to let them go.

## THE TRIBUNE—THE REMOVAL OF GENERAL BUTLER.

General Butler's removal promises to make a noise in more ways than one. Our readers will remember that the news was published exclusively in this paper. Thereupon the Tribune makes its complaint to the assembled wisdom of the nation in Congress out of the month of Sam Wilkeson. It does not complain that our correspondents had the news first. That is so much the established order of things that even the Tribune no longer complains at it. But it does complain that it cannot have greater facilities for the transmission of news than we have. Our correspondent used the mail. Now the Tribune correspondent got the news two days later than our correspondent did, and if he could have used the telegraph he would have gotten the news to his paper just as soon as it came to us by mail. He complains, therefore, that he could not use the telegraph. His idea is, of course, that he could not use it "exclusively," for, if all could use it, the Tribune would be no better off, as we would still be two days ahead.

## THE PRESENT POLICY OF RUSSIA.—

We have had several visits from the Russians to this country from time to time. The government of the Czar has sent war ships here; has established diplomatic and consular agents, and keeps an ambassador at Washington; yet it is evident that the Russians, after all, do not understand either our position or what should be their own policy. If properly advised by their agents they would know that now is the favorable time to carry out the traditional policy of their race to extend the empire to the Bosphorus, and seize upon Constantinople. The effort made in 1855 to accomplish this by the Crimean war failed, because the military combination of France and England was too strong for Russia single-handed; but now, while we are pushing our continental policy to a point that will be likely soon to employ the old Powers in Europe that could oppose the measures of Russia, the time has arrived for the designs upon Constantinople to be inaugurated if the Czar does not see this, he must be as fogged about the state of affairs in this country as his diplomatic representatives appear to be.

## THE ARMYMAN AT WORK AGAIN.—

Judge Ingraham having dissolved the injunction restraining the city from paying the ashmen their wages work will be resumed to-morrow, and New York will no longer be in ashes. The ashmen were paid off on Saturday. It is to be hoped that the busybodies of the Citizens' Association will not again interfere with the cleaning of the city. They have examined City Inspector Boole's pay-roll, found it unexceptionable and returned it. Hereafter the ashes and garbage will be regularly removed; but our citizen are requested to be patient with the ashmen for a day or two.

## THEATRICAL APPOINTMENT.—

We are happy to learn that Mr. Wm. A. Moore, for nearly twenty years connected with the theatrical establishments of this city, and more particularly with Niblo's, has received the appointment of stage manager at the Lyceum theatre, Philadelphia. Mr. Moore's popularity with the theatrical profession, and the friendly relations which he has always maintained with the press, qualify him eminently for his new position. The managers of the New Arch have made a valuable acquisition in Mr. Moore's services.

## City Intelligence.

REBEL OFFICERS ON ROUTE FOR FORT WARREN.—The cars of the Harlem Railroad Company brought to this city on Friday evening Colonel Morgan (brother of the deceased guerrilla, John Morgan) and one hundred and fifty other captive rebel officers from Hood's army. These rebels were on their way to Fort Warren, in Boston harbor. On leaving the cars at Twenty-sixth street, the rebels were sent to the Corlies street ferry by a platoon of officers from the Twenty-fifth corps.

RELIEF FOR THE FLOOD.—The New York and Sand Hook pilots have had a bill introduced in the State Senate for an increase of their rates. This body of men is the only one we know of whose rates of pay have not been increased with the advances of the times, or with the vast increase of their expenses. They are receiving the same rates now that they received in 1864, while their expenses have increased to an amount of \$100 per cent. When these facts, in connection with the arduous and hazardous nature of their vocation is considered, we cannot doubt the passage of the bill on its merits.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF OFFICERS OF THE ST. PAUL SOCIETY OF BROOKLYN.—The annual election of officers of the Catholic Library Society. There was a large attendance of members and considerable interest manifested. The candidates for President were ex-Aldermen Thomas and Wm. E. Robinson, Esq. (necrology). Mr. Thomas was elected on the second ballot. Messrs. F. J. Brennan and T. J. Fitzgerald were elected Vice Presidents. Messrs. J. M. Shanahan and John A. Gilmo, Secretaries, and Mr. B. R. Maggerty, Treasurer.

FUNDRAISING FOR THE JUVENILE ROMAN CATHOLIC ASYLUM, in Eighty-third street, and for thirty years, will take place at two o'clock this afternoon from St. Vincent's Hospital.

THE CORING BILLIARD TOWN.—Another opportunity will be afforded the admirers of the game of billiards to witness a contest for the championship of America between the great stars, Dudley Kearsage and Willie Goble. On Friday next, the 20th inst., is fixed for the trial of skill which is to decide the championship, and much interest has been manifested on previous occasions when these famous knights of the cue encountered each other, that the Academy of Music has been engaged for the arena for the contest. This will enable hundreds to witness the match, who, if played in any of the billiard rooms, would be deprived of that pleasure. Every facility will be afforded the spectators to mark the varying fortunes of the players from the beginning to the end.

FIRE IN THIRD AVENUE.—Shortly after nine o'clock last night a fire occurred in the manufacture of J. Brown, corner of Fifty-seventh street and Third avenue. The factory was soon extinguished. The damage to stock and building amounts to about \$150; insured.

## Williamsburg City News.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—About eleven o'clock yesterday Benjamin A. Dean, employed in the shipyard of A. Wall, Greenpoint, fell from a bark on the stocks, &amp;c., and was injured so much that he died shortly after his removal to his residence, in Franklin avenue, near Java. A workman named John Holmes fell from the same ship, &amp;c., received severe, but not fatal injuries.